BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXVI.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1816. [NUMBER 1270.

IT has been Resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorised to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Resolutions have a Reference.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Session of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before SIR ALEXANDER ANSTRUTHER, KNIGHT, Recorder, and his Associates, Judges of the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in Bombay, on Tuesday the Seventh day of January next, at Eleven o'Clock, in the forenoon, for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Places and Factories subordinate thereto, and dependant thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Trespasses, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, and commited, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden, a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies,, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High Seas.

And, I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time, and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 20th day of December, 1816.

O. WOODHOUSE,
SHERIFF.

Government Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT, the General Quarterly Sale of WOOLLENS and METALS and other STORES as hereafter enumerated, will take place on the 15th of January, at the General Sale Rooms, the Sale, each day, will commence at noon.

WOOLLENS,

COARSE,

Blue, striped List,
Blue, white ditto,
Aurora, white ditto,
Aurora, striped ditto,
Orange ditto ditto,
Scarlet ditto ditto,
Common Yellow, white list,
Pale Yellow, ditto "
Buff, ditto "
Sky Blue, ditto "
French Green ditto "
Emerald Green ditto "
Ditto, striped "
Pea Green, white "
Grass Green, striped "
Red, white "
Black, ditto "

FINE,

Pompadour,
Emerald Green,
Scarlet,

SUPERFINE,

French Grey,
Mazarine Blue,
Pompadour,
Orange,
Emerald Green,
Popinjay,
Sky Blue,
Violet Purple,
Scarlet,
Black,
Double Coloured,
Scarlet and Blue,

METALS,

IRON SWEDISH,

Flat,
Square,
Very Broad Flat,
Square Large,

IRON ENGLISH,

Very Broad Flat,
Bolts in Bundles,

LEAD,

Pig Lead,
Red Lead in Casks,
White Ditto Ditto,

STEEL,

Swedish in Kegs,
British in Bundles,

COPPER,

Sheating Sheets of different Kinds,
Raised Bottoms,
Flat Bottoms or Round Sheets,
Square Sheets,
Sheathing Nails,
Shot Copper in Casks,

The undermentioned Articles will be put up in small lots; the Woollens in ten yards; of the other descriptions, single Pieces, Pairs or Dozens, on the days specified, for the convenience of Individuals: but this concession is not to interfere with the Standard Sales as prescribed in respect to General Purchasers.

22d JANUARY,

MEDLEYS,

Brown,
Blue,
Yellow,
Buff,
Sky Blue,
French Grey,
Bottle Green,
Stone,
Fashionable,
Seraglio Ratteens,

FELT,

Scarlet,
Black,

VELVETS,

Blue,
Scarlet,
White Cotton,
Brown,
Black Figured,
Green,
Yellow,

23d JANUARY,

THICKSETS,

White,
Black,
Brown,

LADY'S CLOTH,

Scarlet,
Corbeau,
Pompadour,
Black,
Brown,

PELISSE CLOTHS,

Brown,
Dark Brown,
Dark Green,
Slate,
Drab,

BAIZE,

Green,
Red,

24th

KERSEYMERE.

Black,
Pompadour,
Green,
Blue,
Scarlet,
White,
Spanish Brown,
Buff,
Pea Green,
Brown,

25th,

Wilton Carpeting,
Camblets of different Colours,
Irish Linen,
Knitting for Breeches or Pantaloons,
——Silk,
——Cotton,
——Worsted,
Bed Tickings,
Welch Flannel,
——White,
——Blue,
——Green,

27th,

Blankets white large,
Russia Duck,
Marine Cloth of different Colours,
Fleecy Hosiery,
Shawls,
Square and Long, of different Colours,

28th,

MADEIRA,

London particular Market,

To be disposed of per single Pipe.

The Gentlemen of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Military and Marine Services, are permitted to pay as at present, by six monthly instalments.

29th,

CUTLERY,

Knives of different Sorts,
Knives and Forks of different sorts, and Handles,
Scissars of Sorts,

30th,

GENERAL STORES,

Adzes, Carpenter's,
Augers, Cooper's,
Axes, Broad, Carpenter's, Felling, Cooper's, Pole,
Axletrees and Handles for Grinding Stones
Bolts, Brass Springs, Iron Balcony,
Bick Iron, Smith's and Cooper's,
Bung Borers,
Bill Hooks,
Blocks, Brass Cocked Double, Ditto Single, L. V. Single, L. V. Double,
Brass for Chest,
——Writing Escrutoires,
Compasses, Caliphers, Cooper's,
Boat Chains,
Chissels, Caulker's, Carpenter's, Cold, Turner's, Turning Screw,
Clamps, Brass for Chest, Writing Escrutoire,
Brass Castors,
——for Chest,
——Writing Escrutoires,
Chalk Line Boxes,
Coopers Drivers, Iron, Brass,
Glue,
Hinges, Iron side, Garnet, Hook, Chest, Brass Balcony, Writing Escrutoire, Side, Chest,
Handles Iron Saw,
Hasp with Staple, Iron, Brass,
Hammers Small Coopering, Claw, Clinch, Riveting,

31st,

Hand Hatchets,
Jack Plane Single, Double,
Moulding Plane of Sorts,
Knives Cooper Drawing, ——Hallowing,
Locks Iron Pad Single, Writing Escrutoire,
Lanthorns Tin Punched, Muscovy Light,
Mauls Pin, Double Headed, Top,
Mallet Wooden Carpenters, Joiners,
Nobs, Turning,
Nails, Brass Burnished, " Wire, 6 Penny, 8 Do. 10 Do. 30 Do. 40 Do. Spike, Scupper, Deck, Boat,
Oil Leather Preservative,
Oil Stones in Cases,
Pestle and Mortars, Brass,
Punches Steel,
Plane Irons,
Plyers,
Pepper Mills,
Rings Brass for Picture, " Curtain, Iron Screw,
Rivets,
Sawsets,
Screws Brass, Cotton,
Saws large Hand,
Ditto small Ditto,
Ditto Web, to cut Brass,
Vices Standing,

Smith's Shears,
Wire Brass,
Wire Cards, for cleaning of Cloth,

The value of the Lots of Goods to be sold will be fixed, for the convenience of the Purchasers, at a Standard of from one thousand to ten thousand Rupees; the latter amount, will not be exceeded on any account, unless it should be for an Article not capable of being divided.

The Goods will be sold to the highest bidder, and ten per cent must be paid down by the purchaser, as a security for the clearance of the goods purchased.

The Goods to be paid for as cleared, and no discount will be admitted on prompt payment.

The English hundred weight to be received for three Surat Maunds.

The public are hereby assured, that no private or intermediate sale of the Company's Europe Imports will be made, on any consideration whatever, until the next Quarterly General Sales, except of damaged goods.

The Goods purchased at one sale, to be paid for before the period fixed for the ensuing one, on failure of which the ten per cent deposit will be forfeited to, and the unpaid for goods resold, on account of the Company, at each ensuing sale.

Great incovenience having been experienced in the Warehouse Department by the loss of issue notes and by their having, in some cases, been kept upwards of a twelve month after delivery to the Purchasers; no treasury note is to be kept, without being presented for an issue note, longer than three months from the first day of the Sale at which the Goods were purchased; and that no issues note is to be kept longer than Six months from the date, without the forfeiture of five per cent upon the amount of the Goods uncleared.

No Woollens or Metals are allowed to be exported from the Presidency to China.

These conditions will be strictly adhered to, or timely notice given of any alteration to which they may become liable, nor will any indulgence of an extension of the limited Period for the clearance of the goods be conceded.

Published by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

R. TORIN,
T. FLOWER,
Committee of General Sales.

BOMBAY, 24th December 1816.

શરકારી જાહેર ખબર થાએ

એવીજે જંનરાલ ફોવારટરલી શેલ આને તરેણ મહીનાંનો લીલાંકુ બનાત વ ધાતુ વ બીજી જનશો ફેહલ લખા મરમાંણે તા૦ ૧૫ મી જાંનીવારી શંને ૧૮૧૭ રે જંનરાલ શેલ એટલે વીકરી નો ઠેકાંણ થશે તે લીલાંકુ ફર દંને બપોરે થુડ થાશે *

બનાત જારી

આશમાંની માજરા ફીનારી આશમાંની શફેદ ફીનારી બેગાંન રંગગી નારંગગી માંજરા ફીનારી લીબુનાં રંગાની નારંગગી પીલી શફેદ ફીનારી લગાવી આશમાંની ફરાંશીશી ફરી જમકુદી ખુલી માજરા ફીનારી ની ફેરોજી નીલી શફેદ ફીનારી ચારનાં રંગાની માંજરા ફીનારી ની રાતી શફેદ ફોરની કાલી શફેદ ફોરની *

શારી

બેગાંન રંગી નારંગગી જંમકુદી ખુલી *

ફૂચી

ફરાંશીશી રાખી આશમાંની બેગાંન રંગગી લીબુનાં રંગાની જમકુદી ખુલી પોપટનાં રંગાની આશમાંની વજવોલેટ પરપલ નારંગગી કાલી કુરંગગી નારંગી આશમાંની

ધાતુ

થુજશાનુ લોહેકુ ચપતુ ચોરશ
મોહેકુ પોહેલુ ચપટુ *

અંગરેજી લોકુ

મોકેકુ પોકેલુ ચપકુ બોલટપુરામાં

શીશુ

શીશાંનાં પતરાં *

તીખુ

થુરશા પીપમાં તથા લારામાં *

તરાંબુ

શીદીગાનાં પતરાંજુદા જુદા ઘાંનાં ઘાટ ચપતાં પરગાં તથા ગોલ પતરાં ચોરશ પતરાં જંગારીઘાં શીદીગાનાં ખીલા શાટ તરાંબુ પીપમાં શેકુર પીપમાં ચાક પીપમાં *

કેઢે જખેલી જીનશોનાં નાંહાંનાં નાંહાંનાં લાટ તેમધે બનાતના લાટ વાર ૧૦ કરીને તથા બીજી જાતના જીનશાનાં લાટ એક એક કટકો તથા જોર ૧ તથા દનંન પરમાંણે કરીને ખરીદારોની કીમત માફક દારો ચુકરર કીધે લોકે તે દારે વેચશે પણ હજારથી તે દશ હજાર રુપીઆ થુડી લાટ કરીને ખરીદારોને માલ વેચશે માંઠે જખુકે તેથી શમંન નથી *

તા૦ ૨૨ મી જાંનીવારી

જાંમલી મીડલી આશમાંની પીલી આશમાંની કરાંશીશી રાખી બાટલીનાં રંગાની કતરાનાં રંગાની તરેવાર રીરા જીલીઆ રાટીનશા *

ફ્રેલટ

નારંગી કાલી *

મંખમાલ

આશમાંની નારંગી શફેડ થુતી જાંમેલી ખુલી કીરમજી કાલી શીતરેલી રી પીલી *

તા૦ ૨૩ મી

થીકશેટ

શફેદ કાલી જાંમલી *

લેડી કલાથ

નારંગી ફોરબીઘાં બેગાંન રંગી કાલી જાંખુનાં રંગાની *

મેલીશીશાનુ ખુગડુ

જાંમેલી ઘેરી જાંમેલી રી શીશાંનાં રંગાની દરાબ *

બેજ

નીલી રાતી *

તા૦ ૨૪ મી

કાશમીર

કાલી બેગાંન રંગી રી આશમાંની નારંગી શફેદ જાંમલી છશમાંનીશા લગાવી ફેરોજી નીલી જાંખુનાં રંગાની *

તા૦ ૨૫ મી

ગાલીચાનુ ખુગડુ ફાંમલીટ જુદા જુદા રંગાની એરીશા બેનીન જાલી બીરજીશા શાડુ તથા પેટખુનને શાડુ રેશમી થુતડુ વરશાટીડ ગોદરાંનુ ખુગડુ વેલવ કલાંનીલ શફેદ આશમાંની હીરવી *

તા૦ ૨૭ મી

બરનુશા શફેદ મોતાં ડુશીઆદક એરીનનુ ખુગડુ જુદા જુદા રંગાનુ કલેશી હોશેરી *

શાલો
ચોરશ } જુદા જુદા રંગાની *
લાંબી

તા૦ ૨૮ મી

મડીરાની દાકુ

લાંનડંન પરટીકલર તથા મારકીટ દર વ પીપ વેચુ જશે જે અંગરેજ બાદશાહી વ શરકારનાં લશકરી તથા વાંકાંણેનાં નોકરીમાંછે તેને કુટંમછે જે તર ત ૬ મહીનાંનાં કુટતા બાંધીને પગાર કરવાં *

તા૦ ૨૯ મી

કટલરી

ચાકુ જાત જાતનાં છરી કાંટા કાતરો શારી જાતની *

તા૦ 30 મી

જંનરાલ છશટોર

અડજીશ { થુતારનાં / કુપરનાં
અગાર *
કુરાડો { કુદી / થુતારની / કેલીગા / કુપરની / લાંબી
રુથીઆર ઘશવાનાં કતરા તેનાં આશ તથા દશતા *
બોલટ { પીતલનાં કમાંનનાં / લોખંડી બાલકોની
એરનો { લોવારનાં / થુતારનાં
બંગ બોરશ ફોજતાં *
કપીઘાં { પીતલી બમંની / તથા એકેરી / તથા બમંની / તથા એકેરી
પીતલી પેટીનાં તથા છશકુતરીનાં
કંમપાશ { કેલીકર / કુપરનાં
બોટની શાકલો *
ઢીનીઘાં { કલકાતીનાં / થુતારનાં / કોલદ / કંતારીનાં / છશકુક પરાવાનાં
ચાપરા { પીતલી પેટીનાં / તા લખવાની છશકુતરીનાં
પીતલી કાશટર ખુનાંનાં પીતલી પેટીનાં પછરાં લખવાની છશકુતરીનાં
કુપરનાદરેવ { લેન બાકશો / લોખંડી / પીતલી
ગલુ *
મીજાગરાં { લોખંડી પરખાંનાં / તથા ગારનેટ / તથા કુક / તથા પેટીનાં / પીતલી બાલકોની / તા લખવાની છશકુતરીનાં / તથા પરખાંનાં / તથા પેટીનાં
કેડલ જોડાંનાં કરવ તનાં *

કરાંવ નચુકા { લેખંડી / પીતલી
રુથેરા { નાંલુ તરાંબુ જરવાનુ / કલલાં / લેનચ / રેવીટ કરવાનાં
કાચનો કુરાડો *
તા૦ ૩૧ મી
જાક પલેન { એકેરી / બમંની
બોલડીગ પલેન તરે તરેનાં
છરીઘાં { કુપરનાં દરાવીગ / તથા કાલોવીગ
તાલાં { લોખંડી બદાંમી / પીતલીલખવાનીછશકુતરીનાં
કાંનશો { કથલી / મશકવી ગુજાલાંનાં
કુથોડા { મેખી / મોડાં બેનાં / લોખંડી દશતી
લકરી { થુતારનાં
માલીટ { શદનારાનાં
ખટીઘાં મરીની
ખીલા { પીતલી માંથાંનાં / તથા તાતનાં / ૬ પેની / ૮ પેની / ૧૦ પેની / ૩૦ પેની / ૪૦ પેની / છશપેક / છશકપર / કક / બોટનાં
ચાંમરાંને લગાડવાનુ તેલ નખતેલ શીશામાંછે પીતલનાં ખલબતા છશ ટીલ પેનચીશ પલેન એરંન પલરશ પીપરમેછલ *
કરીઘાં { પીતલી પીકટનની / તથા મછર દાંનીની / લોખંડી છશકુકની
રીવીટ શાશેટ *
છશકક { પીતલી / કપાશની
શાશ એડ મોટાં *
વેશ છશટાંડો *
લુવારનાં છરા પીતલની તાંત કર વતી પીતલ કાપવાની કરવતી પીતલની તાંત કુ પીજવાની *

ખાટ વેચશે તેની કીમત ખરીદાર ની કીમત માફક કુપીઆ એક હજાર થીતે કુપીઆ દશ હજાર તોરીક ઠરા વશે દશ હજારથી વતી કીમત થાએ તેવો ખાટ નહી કરશે પણ જે જંનરાને બીગર કરાનો ન ઘટે તેનો ખાટ જીઆ દા કીમતનો થશે *

જોકોઇ શારી કીમત આપવા કુલો રેકશે તેને માલ વેચાતો આપશે નં તે કુને દર શેકરે ટકા ૧૦ મોલે વેચાતો લીધો હશે તે વખારમાંથી કાકડવા શ કુ જાંમીનીમો રાખવા *

જે માલ વખારમાંથી ખાર કાકડશે તે માલનાં પછશા આપીને માલ ખાર

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ઝાડવો.ને.ને.ણશા.આપતા.જશે.તે
નાં.વીઆજ.વટા.જરે.આપશે.નહી
અંગારેજી ફુંનદરવટ.ફ્રરતી.મંન ૩
મેમે.તોલી.લીજીએ *

શરવેને.ખબર.એવીને.શરકારી.વી
ક્ષાએતી.આજ.વેચવા.ફુટફલ.વીકરા.
ફોટરલી.શેલ.આને.તરણ.મહીનાંનો.
લીલાંકુ.થાએતાં.શ્રુદ્ધી.ફરશ્રે.નહી.પ
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જે.આજ.પેલી.વીકરીમાં.ખરીદ.કી
ધો.હશે.તે.આજ.આવતી.વીકરીનોદા
રો.નીમી.ધો.હશે.તેની.અગાહુ.તેનો
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નહી.લેજ.ગીઆતિ.ટકા ૧૦ નો.નાં
મીન.રાખેએોછે.તે.શરકાર.દાખજ.થા
શે.જે.આજ.અવેજ.બાકી.રહેલો.હશે
તે.આવતી.વીકરીનો.શરકારનાં.ફી
શાજે.વેચેા.જશે *

આજ.બાહાર.ફાડવા.શાકુ.ચીથી.જો
વાએેચ.તથા.મારેદારોને.તે.ચીથી.આ
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૩.તીજોરીની.ચીથી.આજ.બાહાર.ફા
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બાર.ફાડવાની.ચીથી.તેજ.દીનથી.મ
હીનાં ૬ ફરતાં.વધુ.રાખીએે.નહી.ન
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રકાર.દાખજ.થાશે *

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બંદર.ચીનમાં.લજાજવાનો.કુબંમ.નથી
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ને.જેબંજ.ફંમી.જારાતી.ફરવુ.હશે.તે
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ફાડવાને.મુદત.નીમેલીછે.તેમાં.વદતી
મુદત.આપવાની.પરમાંનગી.થાશેનહી

તા. ૨૪ મી.ડીસેંમબર ૧૮૧૬

R. T. GOODWIN,
Sec. to Govt. In the Office of
Country Correspondence

શ્રી

ષનમગીષ્યાજીનષેધનછેજે

કેળીષેષંનમશ્ષજમપઠનડ ષેશ્ષ
મ્ણણષેતીનમણીન્યાચેશ્નીધમ
નધેણીપજીષમ ગીનષધડ ડણી
પ્યાપ્રમણે તારીખ ૧૬ મહે
ક્યાષેંપની ષ્ંમ ૧૮૧૭ મષંમાશ્ષ
રમમ્ણણષેપીમગીચેગીમણી ઈર્ઇ
શ્ઠનજીપષ ષીમમગીન પ્રષંમપ
નણીરુઈર્ઇશ્

ધમતમડી

ષણમની મમમ મીમગી
ષણમનીષમ્રેધ મીમગી ષેગમરં
ગી મષંગેાીમમમમીમગી નીધપ
ચેનંગાચી મષંગી ષીપડુષમ્રેધ

મીમગી મ્રેમ્રેગી ષીપડુ મગણી
ષણમની મમગીજી ણીનણી
ણમરુજીજીકુ મીતામમમમીમ
ગી મ્રેમ્રેગીનીડુષમ્રેધમીમગી ચા
જીચેનંગાચી મમમમીમગી મમ
ષમ્રેધમીમગી મડુષમ્રેધ મીમગી

ચાંગડુ

ષેગણષંનગી મષંગી ણમરુજી
જેડુ

ષી

મમગીજીમ્રેધી ષણમની ષેગમ
રંગી નીધપચેરંગાચી ણમરુજી
જેકુ પોળગનંગી ષમ્રેમષેગડમનડમ મષંગી
ષેષેષેગડમનડમ મષંગી
મમળી

જીનગી

મમગીષણમની

ધણી

ણીજીણચેમ્રેધેંડ ચડઠે ષેનમ
થોનસંધેચડઠે

ઈંગ્રેજીમ્રેધેંડ

થોનસંધેચડઠે ષેમગ પુડ્યાત

જીષે

ડત્રે જીશાચી
ષેંજીનધીપાત ચ્યામધીપાત

તીધે

ણીજીણધીપાત મીતામ્યાત

તાર્ષે

જીધીગંચી ડત્રેનીમ્રેધેંષેણચી
ધાગ્નડમગીડડગી ધણમ ષવેડુ
ડત્રે ષેનમણડચી ણગડ્યા જીધી
ગંચેધીષે શાર્ઇતાર્ષે ધીપાત

ધેડુ ડણીણેધ્યાજીનમમમધ
ષેમગત્યાતધમતીચે મગધનમધ
પ્રમ્ણેમસમપજીમ્ણેમતીચા જીન
મણેમણેમગીમડાપમેંડ ણેમ મી
ધ્ડમનમ પ્રમણે મસમ ણેગીધત
મચેણમર્ખ પ્રમણેજીપમ ષેમી
મધણે ત્યામ્રેજીપીમીમ્યા મતીમ
ડનગીણમમમપાણીજીનતે ઘાધણમ
નસ્ડણેડનણેંત મગમસમ ણેગીધ
ઘમ્રેમમમણીમીતીમ્ણણુમડુગીણે
ધણેત્યાજીણંમધમણી

તારીખ 22 ક્યાષેંપની

મંધડુ મીડકુમ ધણમનીજીપડુ
ધધ્રષ્ંગી મ્રંજીજીમ્રેધી ઘ
ડડરંગી ણગડંનગી તનેપન જી
મણીડુયો મગીનમ

મ્રેમ્રેઠ

મષંગી મ્રળી

મણેમણ

ધણમની મષંગી મમ્રેતણીતી
મંધડુજેડુ મીનમીજી મ્રળીમ્રીતા
ષીતનમ્રેડુ જીનણી ષીપડુ

તારીખ 23

મીમણેઠ

મમ્રેધ મ્રળી મંધડુ

ષેંજીમમમમ

મષંગી મ્રેનધીયાંન ષેગમનંગી
મ્રડુ મંધડુ

ષેડુજીણચેમ્રડડ

મંધડુ ષેગીમઘડુ જીરુજીજીશાંચે
નંગાચી ડુાધ

ષેમ

નીડુ તાંધડી

તારીખ 24

ન્યાણમીગી

મ્રડુ ષેગનંનંગી જીનણી
ધણમની મષંગી મમ્રેધ મધડુ
ઈરુપાનીમ મગણી મ્રેમ્રેગી ની
ડુ મધંડુ

તારીખ 2૬

ગડુચ્યાચેમ્રડડ ન્યાધંડુગનીમ
ધ્રેનંગાચી

ષેગીમધ્રેનીમ

મડુધ્રીચીજી મગીતાધણધણષે
ગ્ઝીનીમ ચેમમી ણીતી પરમગી
ડ જીજેષેતીચેમ્રડડષેમચમ્રમની
ધ મમ્રેધ ધણમની જીરુપી

તારીખ 27

જીનજીમમમ્રેધમ્ષેંષે રુશાડમ
મગીમ્રેમ્રડડ નીમધ્રેનંગાચે મ્રે
ધજીષેંષેગી નીમધ્રેનંગાચ્યા શાડ
ચૌનમમધ્યા

તારીખ 2૮

મણમશામધ

ધંડમણનગીમમધ

મીતામમમીઠ

મનમ્રેમજીણજીમધ્રેમર્ઇમ ષેર્ઇ
મ્રેષધણશાણીપમમનમ્રચેધસ્મની
પતમમડ્યાચેમ્રેમગીતધણેતન્યામમ
મધણેષેણંમ્રતજાધમણીન્યાચેધ
મ્રી ધધ્રેષણગાચમમપે

2૯

મણધ્રેગી

ચ્યાજીમમાતમાતીચે જીન્યા ધ

મણે મ્રતમ્રચગણ્યામતમૂર્તીચ્યા

તારીખ ૦ ૪

પંમમધધ્રીકાર્

ણડણીષ જીતામ્રચેધજીમણ્ડમ
ચેધગમ

જીમમડી

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ણ્ડમચ્યા મ્રધમા

ધતેષેપાષપધ્યાચેધેડે ત્યાચે
ણમ પધમ્રે

મેધણણીતળીમસણીચેમ્રેધેણી
મધમ્રેની

ધેષની

મ્રેપમમચ્યા જીતામ્રચ્યા
ઘગંધેમ્રણ ધેર્ઇતે
મળ્યા

ણીતડુ જીધેગી મ્રીતા ધેમ્રેગી મ્રીતા
જીધેગી મ્રીતાધ્રેમ્રેગી
ણીતળીધ્રેગીચે મ્રીતાર્ઇમ્રેમ્રેગીચે
મંપાષ ન્યાડુમ્રન જીમણ્ડમચે
ષેગીચ્યાણધેમ્રન

છીણ્યા

મધમ્રતીચ્યા જીતામ્રચ્યા મ્રે
ધડ મ્રતામ્રચ્યા ઈણજીમરુમીન
પધ્યાચ્યા

ચાણ્ડે

ણીતડુધ્રેગીચે મ્રીતાડુણ્યાચિ ઈ
ણમ્રેગીચે ણીતડુન્યાર્ઇણ ચ્યા
મણીતડુડુયાચેર્ઇણમ્રેગીચે ષેમધ
ક્ષ જીણ્ડર્ચ્યાકુષેપન મ્રેધેડી ણીત
ડ ગુણ્ડી

પીમગી

મ્રેધેડીજીમણીચી મ્રીતામ્યાર્ને
ડ મ્રીતાકુમ મ્રીતાધ્રેગીચી ણીતડુ
ધધમ્રેની મ્રીતાડુયાચે પીણમ્રેગી
ચી મ્રીતાજીમણીચી મ્રીતાધ્રેગીચી
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મેમચ નીપીઠમમ્રયાચે
જીમમડીઘતાચ્યા
તારીખ ૩૧
ક્યામણ્ડર્ઇમણેધેમગીપજીષેંગી
મધેડીગાણ્ડર્ઇમતમ્રતમમચે
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ચડુ

મ્રેધેડીઘરામી ણીતડુડુયાચે
ઈણમ્રેગીચી

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1816.

(Continued from the last Page.)

a grant of fifteen hundred pounds in aid of the Funds, they are nearly exhausted, and unable so meet these necessary expenditures.

Thus situated, the Managers and Visitors of the Institution look round to the liberal and enlightened part of their Countrymen for assistance, they call upon every Friend to Literature, and the Arts— every Friend to the Empire, to contribute to the establishment of this National Undertaking. they stretch their views to India, in hopes that the British and Irish Residents there, will subscribe to so good a work and enrol themselves in a Corporation, instituted for such noble purposes; the whole Empire is concerned in the success of the Institution, but to Irishmen they would particularly appeal, they are bound to their Country, by the early affections of their Youth, and though now separated from it by so great a distance, the Managers and Visitors trust that they will hasten to its aid, and bind themselves to it anew, in subscribing their Names to the Institution, Ireland will again become celebrated for her Learning, and be the peaceful seat of the Sciences and the Arts.

Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. Alexander and Co. Calcutta, who will furnish the Subscribers with Copies of the Prospectus, and Act of Incorporation; and transmit their Names to Ireland, to be inserted in the Books of the Corporation.

We, the Managers and Visitors of the Belfast Academical Institution, do hereby authorize and appoint Messrs. Alexander and Company, of Calcutta, to collect and receive Subscriptions for the said Institution in India, and also to appoint Agents for a like purpose in Madras and Bombay, or such other Towns and Settlements as they may deem proper, and to remit the Amount of them to London for the said Institution.

Signed by Order of the Joint Boards of Managers and Visitors of the Belfast Academical Institution, and Sealed with the Seal thereof, this 28th day of February 1815.

(Signed) JOSEPH STEVENSON.
Secretary.

L. S.

Agreeably to the above Power of Attorney, we appoint Messrs Defries and Co. of Madras, and Messrs. Forbes and Co. of Bombay, our agents, to receive subscriptions for the above Institution.

Calcutta 15th November 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS MORNING
WILL BE SOLD
At Mr. Davies's late residence
AT COLABAH,
THE REMAINDER OF HIS
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
TOGETHER WITH
ABOUT 300 POTS
OF
FLOWER PLANTS
CONSISTING OF
Geraniums, China Pinks, &c. &c.

Bombay, 28th December 1816.

For the coast of Malabar or Columbo,
THE BRIG
SANTA BARBARA
CAPTAIN C. VAN BLANKENBERG,
BURDEN 90 TONS,

WILL sail in the beginning of January next. For particulars of Freight or Passengers apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Nasserwan-Cowasjee Pitti, Meadows Street.

Bombay, 28th December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS DAY,
AT 11 O'CLOCK
WILL BE SOLD
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE Effects of the late Garrison Serjeant Major MARYAN, at his quarters; a small neat select quantity of Furniture, among which, a very good Organ and a neat Buggy and Horse &c.

Bombay, 28th December 1816.

Literary Society's LIBRARY.

ALL perons having any Books belonging to the Literary Society of Bombay, are requested to return them to the Library on or before the 1st day of January next, the annual inspection of the Books being to commence on that day.

B. NOTON,

LITERARY SOCIETY'S ROOMS,
24TH DECEMBER 1816.

G. HIGGS,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has just received a Lot of high cast Arab Horses per Dowe from Bussorah.

Bombay, 27th December 1816.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE

WILL SELL,
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY the 30th Instant

SUNDRY Household Furniture, Silver Plated, Glass Queens & China Ware, and an assortment of Books and several Saddle Horses, also two double Poled Tents.

Bombay, 27th December 1816

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR SALE,

THE undermentioned Salt Provisions, fresh, sound, and of excellent quality, imported by the China Ships in May last, viz.

BEEF, 60 Tierces containing 42 pieces, lbs. 8 each.

PORK, 40 ditto ditto 53 ditto lbs. 6 each.

Apply to Framjee Cowasjee.

Bombay, 28th December 1816.

AT THE MIRROR PRESS,
AT
CALCUTTA.

TO BE PUBLISHED
FOR
T. AND A. UNDERWOOD,
BOOK-SELLERS,
No 32, FLEET STREET,
LONDON,
A VOLUME OF
SERMONS,
BY
THE REV. JAMES BRYCE, D.D.
Chaplain to the Honorable the East India Company
AND
Clergyman of the Church of Scotland,
AT FORT WILLIAM.

N. B. This Volume will contain 500 pp.

PRICE 16 *RUPEES.*

Subscriptions will be received at this Presidency by the Reverend JAMES CLOW, and by Messrs. BAXTER & Co.

SPECIE WANTED,

FOR the use of His Majesty's 47th Regiment, about One Thousand Pounds sterling by Bills at 30 days sight on the Regimental Agent.

Sealed tenders will be received by R. Mitton Pay Master at Camp near Baroda 'till the 31st day of January 1817.

Bombay 21st December 18'6.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the ESTATE and PLANTATION, in the Island of SUMATRA near Bencoolen, called *Banlangan*, whereof the ate WALTER EWER was seized and possessed at the time of his decease, and which was devised by him to his Sons JOHN and WALTER EWER, subject to the payment of his just debts and of three several annuities to his Sister and two Daughters, will be sold at Calcutta, on the first day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seventeen, to the highest bidder at auction, by *Messrs. Gould and Campbell*; where a Copy of the said Will may be seen: the Particulars respecting the extent and nature of the said Estate and Plantation can only be learnt satisfactorily by an application to the Government at Bencoolen. The purchase money will, for the satisfaction of purchasers, be deposited in the Treasury of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies; to whom the Estate of the said WALTER EWER is largely indebted, under a decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal; and is to be paid immediately upon the Execution of the Deeds by the said JOHN and WALTER EWER the Elder and Younger Sons and Devisees of the said Testator.—Dated this first day of October 1816.

JOHN EWER.
WALTER EWER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application hath been made to the Hon'ble the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of WISTNOODESS TRIMBUCKJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to SEW SUNKER WISTNOODESS, of Bombay aforesaid, Hindoo Inhabitant, the only son of the said deceased.

GRANT,
PROCTER.

Bombay, 19th December 1816.

To
THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.
SIR,

Observing in your paper of the 9th November an enquiry respecting the dying powers of Indigo, which is answered by "a Subscriber" in that of the 30th November, and conceiving that answer to be, as a practical paper, very imperfect, and as a scientific one, full of error, I venture to forward, for insertion, the following remarks, should nothing better have previously reached you on the subject.

There is a good deal of ambiguity in the manner in which the query of A. B. is put: 1st, In the use of the word *Vat*, which is properly applied to the vessel in which the process of dying is performed, that in which the extraction of the colouring matter from the plant is made, being technically termed the *Steeper*; and 2d, in his not distinguishing between the use of Lime or Alkali in the manufacture of the dying drug, and their employment in fixing this dye in cloth, which are perfectly different in practice and opposite in theory. Your "Subscriber," so far from clearing away these ambiguities, has admitted them into every sentence of his answer, and has added still more to the sources of error, by supposing, that the Indigo exists in the plant in the state of colouring matter, or blue *pollen*, as he terms it, and not adverting to it's being the result a chemical process effecting an entire change in the component parts of the plant. That this is the case may be collected from any of the histories of the manufacture of Indigo, the best of which, that I have met with, are, Dr. Roxburgh's, in one of the volumes of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, and one by a M. Nazon of St. Domingo, to be found, I think, in one of the earlier numbers of the Philosophical Magazine; there is also another very good one in Dr. Patrick Brown's History of Jamaica. All agree in dividing the process into three stages, the first of which includes the infusion of the various soluble parts of the plant and a peculiar fermentation, and at its conclusion, Dr. Roxburgh distinctly says "the liquor is clear, of a bright yellowish green, which will readily pass the finest filter".—The 2d stage consists in drawing off this clear green solution into another vessel of extensive surface, where, by exposure to the Atmosphere, the basis of the Indigo attracts much Oxygen, the liquor becomes turbid and blue at the surface, a separation and precipitation commence, which are assisted by violently agitating and beating it, and generally by the addition of Lime or an Alkali; the matter precipitated is the fine Blue Indigo: but this separation and precipitation will not go on at all without the free admission of atmospheric air. The third division of the process is drawing off the supernatant liquor, collecting and drying the Indigo, and forming it into the usual pieces for market.

It is easy to perceive into what numerous mistakes your "Subscriber" has been led by not attending to the detail of this process. His fourth paragraph is full of them. Indigo abstracts no oxygen from the air; its *basis*, whether originally, as in the manufacture, before it has been oxygenated, or secondarily, as in the dying process, when it is the result of depriving Indigo of it's oxygen, has a powerful attraction for that gas, which it which it absorbs greedily from the atmosphere and the completion of this absorption in the formation of Indigo, after which there is neither attraction nor absorption. We have as much right to say, that a man must be hungry after he has devoured a large quantity of food, as to say, that Indigo is greedy after Oxygen. The clearness of the infusion of the plant, and its passing through the finest filter, are sufficient proofs of it's being the very reverse of "a partial suspension of the colouring matter or pollen;" were it no more, the whole of this pollen would remain on the filter—The effect of an addition of Lime or Alkali at this period, will depend on the admission, or exclusion of atmospheric air—In the former case, so far from a solution of the colouring matter, there will be a copious precipitation of it; in the latter, the transparent solution will remain. Equally incorrect appears to be the assertion, that cloth, immersed in either of these preparations will merely receive a small quantity of colouring matter on its surface, easily dislodged. Either, the solution being too weak, the cloth will not be dyed at all, or it will receive a pale green colour, which, on exposure to the air, will become blue; and so far from this colour being easily discharged, "repeated washings with soap will render it brighter, by removing the other matters contained in the juice of the plant and applied to the cloth with the blue colouring matter"; at least such is the consequence, according to Dr. Bancroft, of imbuing a piece of Calico with the juice of the fresh leaves of the plant; from this juice, the mere infusion of the plant differs, of course, only in point of strength.

From what has been now stated, it will also appear that the speculation contained in your "Subscriber's" concluding paragraph, is entirely gratuitous, unsupported by any analogy drawn from the history of the formation of Indigo, and indeed in direct opposition to it.

I come now to the use of *Lime* or Alkali! and 1st, in the manufacture; They are employed to precipitate the colouring matter from the infusion of the Indigo plant (or plants, for there are many which yield the dye) at a certain stage of fermentation, but Dr. Roxburgh and all the manufacturers agree that their use is not indispensable, nor do they add to, nor, when judiciously used, detract from the beauty of the drug, but they hasten it's separation and materially augment the product. Thus employ'd they certainly do not combine with the Indigo, for they form no

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part of it's constituent principles when analyzed. They must combine with something else in the infusion, whose presence had rendered the basis of Indigo soluble: Berthollet's opinion, which is also Dr. Roxburgh's, that this something is Carbonic Acid, receives strong confirmation from the fact of the cessation of the evolution of Carbonic Acid Gas immediately on the addition of Lime. The 2d use of Quick Lime, i. e. in the dyeing processes, is much more complicated, and it's chemical rationale is not ill given in your "Subscriber's" sixth paragraph, except by his want of precision, he has even here admitted three mistakes; 1st Metallic *Sulphurets* instead of Metallic *Sulphats*, bodies very different from each other—2d, *Green Oxide of Iron*, which is a creature of his own imagination, unknown I believe to chemistry, & 3d, the statement that the remainder of the Lime dissolves the Indigo, when in fact, it unites only with the *basis* of the Indigo, being, as your "Subscriber" has himself told us, incapable of affecting Indigo at all. But your "Subscriber" assigns a further effect to the Lime or Alkali, which is, I conceive, quite at variance with the history of the operation. If it were true that they "cleansed the cloth from it's oil and other sordes," this could only happen by their combining with the "oil and sordes" and forming a soap, which would require to be completely wash'd out, before the cloth could be cleansed. Now we know that this washing does very seldom take place, and therefore, if the operation of the Lime or Alkali be what your "Subscriber" supposes, the dyed parts of the cloth will be imbued with a combination of the dyeing drug, and a soap whose basis is filth, little likely, I imagine, to contribute either to the brilliancy or to the permanency of the colour—Nay, granting that the washing after dyeing is a necessary and constant part of the process, one of the articles in question, and that which is by far the most frequently employed, is not at all possessed of this cleansing property. Lime will certainly form a Soap with the "Oil and Sordes", but this Soap is itself insoluble in water, and cannot be washed off without the greatest difficulty. If any one wish for an illustration of this, let him, when his hands are greasy, add a little lime to the water he washes with; I suspect his progress towards getting his hands clean will be but small. Further, the mere cleansing the cloth can be much better performed by previous washing with soap and water, or bleaching; but cloth so prepared will be as incapable as before of being dyed with Indigo, without the assistance of Lime or Alkali. Their use, then, is confined to the affording a perfect chemical solution of the basis of Indigo; this perfect solution is a necessary condition in the imparting of every dye; without it, they are paints, not dyes. The cloth dipped in this solution comes out a yellowish green, i. e. it is dyed with the basis of Indigo; by exposure to the atmosphere, this basis attracts oxygen, and the Indigo is regenerated in the well known blue dye.

I hope I shall not be accused of quibbling, in denying the appellation of Indigo to that substance, which I have denominated the *basis* of Indigo. The distinction seems to be absolutely necessary towards attaining any precise ideas with regard to any of the processes in question—Indigo is blue, or violet coloured—the basis is yellow, or green, or sometimes, according to Dr. Bancroft, colourless: the first in soluble only in sulphuric acid, the second easily soluble in Lime water or any alkaline ley: the first exhibits no attraction for oxygen, the second attracts it powerfully, and will not exist in a separate state, except atmospheric air be carefully excluded.

FUSEUS.

To the EDITOR of the COURIER.

SIR,

In looking a few days ago over a very old book, containing a collection of curious tracts, I found the following account of an indictment by an Old Lady against a Gentleman for shooting her favourite Cat, which I send to you verbatim as extracted.

Your constant Reader and Correspondent,

A. B.

At the OLD BAILEY, Sept. 4, George I.

THE KING V.——.

The indictment charged, that the Defendant in and upon a certain Cat, the property of the Prosecutrix, made an assault, and, with a certain air-gun, which he then and there held in his hand, discharged the same with a leaden bullet therein, fired at and against the said Cat, whereof the said Cat, languished and died—viz. at Westminster, in the county of Middlesex.

The Counsel for the Crown said that he should not enlarge upon the inhumanity of the act, nor of the wrong to the Prosecutrix; as these would be the subjects of the Court's consideration when the Defendant was convicted. He would only add, that the reason the Prosecutrix had not proceeded by action was, that the fact could not be proved but by her own evidence. The Prosecutrix was then called and proved the fact, and was cross-examined as follows by the Defendant himself, who had no Counsel:—

Q. Pray Madam what age was your Cat?—A. An old Cat, Sir—my constant, and indeed almost my only companion.

Q. Do you see no company then?—A. Oh yes, occasionally card parties of my friends in the evenings.

Q. Old Ladies I suppose?—A. Some of them no doubt.

Q. Did your Cat go to bed with the rest of the family, or walk about on the roofs of houses in the night?—A. It is difficult to confine animals of that description.

Q. Did you try to confine him—A. No, I did not.

Q. Was he a Tom Cat, Madam?—A. I know nothing about Tom, Sir. I have heard, but it cannot concern this matter—I really can answer no more indelicate questions. I hope you were not sober when you did this cruel act.

Judge—Witness, you must answer all legal questions put to you—I see no objection to any that have been asked.

Defendant—My Lord, As I see the Lady has learned of her cat to set her back up, I will trouble her no farther. The Defendant then said,

Gentlemen of the Jury—Although I am altogether unacquainted with the forms and proceedings of the law, yet thinking the occasion too trifling to engage the attention of the Court by Counsel, I resolved to speak for myself; and I shall begin by a short remark upon the pious wish with which the Prosecutrix concluded her examination. She hoped, forsooth, I was not sober when I did the act for which she seeks to punish me.—Charitable Christian!—Shocked at the commission of one crime, she wishes I had committed a greater; because she not only wishes I had been drunk, but drunk to that excess as to shoot a Cat; a thing very rare amongst Gentlemen.

But it seems that this Cat was her only companion—a Tom Cat the only companion of a Lady, who cannot even be questioned as to the masculine or feminine gender. But mark me well, Gentlemen,—"her only companion"—One old Cat the only companion of a Lady who has card parties in London every night in the year, (Sundays, I dare say, not excepted). You remember, Gentlemen, my question and her answer—"Q. Old Ladies, I suppose?—A. Some of them, no doubt."—Some of them! Some hundred she might have answered with more truth. I'll warrant the thermometer's standing at above an hundred amongst them next Christmas, though this old cat is no more.

But, Gentlemen, to come gravely to my defence, for I have a grave one, and it lies in a very few words: I admit that this prosecutrix had a right to this Cat as a companion if she had kept him at home, where companions ought to be; but you find that she did not. On the contrary, he wandered forth every night on the tops of all our houses, (mine amongst the number), like the Devil on two sticks in the streets of Madrid—nay, an improvement on Asmodeus—the Devil upon four in the streets of London.

Now, Gentlemen, I also have a Cat as my companion, with this difference, that mine is not an old Tom Cat, but a very young one, and a female, who lay constantly in my chamberie contended and happy, till this old debauche, began his caterwauling: from that moment no sleep was to be had; perpetual mewing began with darkness, ending only with the light, and what outraged my nerves in the notes of this old Scaramouch, was the music of the spheres to my favourite Puss. Under these circumstances, Gentlemen, I thought I had a right to return this constant serenading with a single Ball. But it has been called cruel. Now let us try that; Suppose I had suffered this courtship to continue, and my Cat had had Kittens, which certainly would have happened, what was to become of them. Cats are generally odious; I could easier have brought up a large family of children by getting them commissions in the army or navy, or appointments in the public offices, than have got masters and mistresses three or four times a year, for seven or eight young Cats. What becomes, then, of this cruel attack upon life. These seven or eight young Cats must all have been drowned. Seven or eight young lives must have been taken instead of one old life. Now, I would submit to the Court this moral consideration, and I cannot help thinking——

Judge. Sir, we cannot enter here into this comparison; it would involve a concatenation of circumstances and events.

Defendant—Since that is your Lordship's opinion, I will leave it here, but I must still insist upon it that the cat should have been shut up. Suppose Mr. Pidcock, of Exeter Change, were to let loose a tiger, or tiger-cat in the Strand——

Jude—A tiger or a tiger-cat are animals ferae naturae, and indomitable. Common cats are reclaimed animals, and though their wanderings in the night may be inconvenient, they are not mischievous or dangerous. Lex delicatorum vobis non juvet. You really have no legal defence, Sir. Circumstances in mitigation must be addressed hereafter to the Court; it would be better, however, that you should speak privately to the prosecutrix. You are apparently a shrewd young man, and may find means to soften her resentments; but you must take care not to set her back up as you have done to day.

It is supposed that the defendant took the hint, as, though the verdict passed against him, the matter was never afterwards heard of.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st DECEMBER 1816.

By the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract (77th Para.) of the Honorable Court's dispatch of 15th March last and to direct that the period when unclaimed shares of Prize Money shall be paid into the Hon'ble Company's Treasury for the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund be regulated in conformity with the Acts of Parliament applicable to payments into the Royal Military Hospital at Chelsea; in His Majesty's Service.

Extract from the Hon'ble Courts letter in the Military Department dated 15th March 1816.

Para. 77th—We have in preceding letters directed that the proceeds of all Prize Property shall be paid into the Company's Treasury, and we now further direct that all shares of Prize Money which shall not be claimed after the expiration of a reasonable time to be allowed for that purpose shall be carried to the credit of Lord Clive's Fund, and applied in aid of the charitable purpose of that Fund, according to the principle which governs His Majesty's Service, in which all unclaimed Prize Money is, by Act of Parliament, payable into the Royal Military Hospital at Chelsea.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the furlough to England on Sick Certificate, granted by the Government of Prince of Wales Island on the 19th of December last, to Captain A. Browne of the Hon'ble Company's Regiment of European Infantry on this Establishment.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,

Sec. to Govt.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received Devon's first letter, and altho we think that our correspondent has wisely and laudably employed his time, in the way he has done, as a means of relieving the hours of sickness or promoting his own amusement and improvement, yet we apprehend that his present communication would not prove very interesting to the generality of our readers.

We must decline inserting E. O. B. N. I.'s *communication. His observations are, we doubt not, on the whole, very accurate; but we imagine, that the evil complained of has not escaped the observation of those whose duty it is to apply the remedy.*

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1816.

We are happy to learn that, from the very favorable accounts received from Morvee and the neighbouring parts in which a contagious fever had been raging, the Government here has removed the quarantine restrictions on vessels arriving from the northward.

We stated formerly the little credit that we thought was to be given to the report of the plot to blow up the Duke of Wellington and the royal family of France; we grounded our opinion then on the statement itself as given in the London Courier of the 1st July: We observe a London paper of the 5th July asserts positively, that his Grace had publickly declared, that there was no foundation whatever for the report.

We have continued our extracts from the latest European papers that have reached India; our readers are already in possession of the substance of all the political intelligence contained in them. We have to day given the detailed account of the meeting at the London tavern, which we were unable to do before. It is on many accounts highly interesting; we certainly do not imagine that an association, like the one in question, can radically cure the evils, which, whatever may have been their cause, undoubtedly exist to an alarming degree in our native country, but we consider that the calling publicly the attention of the higher orders to the situation of the lower, and the open discussion of the cause of their distresses and of the best means of alleviating and mitigating them, must, like all public meetings where the voice of the people will be heard, be productive of good: it marks, at least, a state of feeling in the higher ranks very different from that apathy and indifference to the sufferings of the people, which characterizes despotic governments and usually precedes revolution.

We cannot learn that any accounts have been received, which mention the alteration of the destination of the Wellington; the latest post office shipping list, that has been received here, advertises her as coming to Bombay, and as she was not to leave Liverpool for London until the 6th July, we conceive that she is, considering the unfavorable season, after she would be ready to sail, for making quick passages to India, still in good time.

We understand that the Woodbridge, free trader from London may be looked for daily. We are also informed that the Lowjee Family would be dispatched from London about the 1st of September, she may therefore be expected to arrive here about the end of January or beginning of February.

There is a probability, as we understand, of the Hannah's not sailing for Liverpool, before the 5th and possibly as late as the 10th proximo.

[*Gazette, 25th Dec.*

We have great pleasure in stating that the Honorable Company's Cruizer Aurora Lieut. Watkins, with the Lord Bishop of Calcutta and family on board, arrived at Kedgeree on the 6th December, after a pleasant passage of thirty four days from Columbo.

We have received the following particulars of the launch of the Bannerman at Surat.

On Thursday the 19th instant was launched at this place a ship of 820 tons measurement, built, in the course of 8 months, by Byramjee Cowasjee Bonajee, a parsee merchant of Bombay. It is many years since a ship of such magnitude has been built here and all seafaring men allow the Bannerman to be an uncommon fine model. She is very strongly built; all of the best teak and rabbitted, and from the superior style in which she is finished, reflects great credit upon the Surat builders. No expense appears to have been spared in constructing this noble vessel. She is put together with such science and care, that, both for strength and appearance, this ship will rank among the first specimens of the naval architecture of our side of India. Her capacity of stowage is uncommon for her measurement; it is said she will carry near 1100 tons of cargo, although her draft of water is uncommonly small; and the beauty of her appearance is in no wise diminished by this peculiarity of form, as every one who saw her, seated on her element, just after she entered it yesterday, particularly noticed.

The number of people, that came to Surat, from all the country 20 miles round, to view this vessel as she arose into shape, was wonderful; it resembled the flocking of the natives to a jatra: and the city sent forth almost all its inhabitants to witness the launch; from 11 in the forenoon to 3 in the afternoon, there was a flow of human beings through the Atwah gate, that is hardly conceivable by those who are not acquainted with the crouded population of Surat. They were amply gratified; for a more interesting launch was never seen. At half past 3 P. M. the preparations were completed and she took leave of the slip with a motion so magestic and beautiful that she might have been supposed conscious of the innumerable eyes that were fixed upon her. The smooth surface of the Tapee was crouded with boats full of people, who received her with loud cheering. All the European ladies and gentlemen were present and were most comfortably accommodated and elegantly entertained by Byramjee, who is well known to them all and is no less respected for the propriety of his manners than for his superior talents. The ship was named by Mrs. Prendergast, and after liftin ever one present most cordially drank success to the "BANNERMAN." She is to be commanded by Captain George Ross.

ARRIVALS.]—Assistant Surgeon V. Kemball, Lieutenant B. White, Invalids.
Lieutenant R. Mildrum, Pioneers.

DEPARTURES.]—Lieut. Alexander Light on, 1st Bat. 6th Reg.

Lieutenant & Adjutant J. E. Richards, 1st Bat. 6th Regt.